

FOR SALE.

1886. NOW READY. 1886.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

FOR 1886.

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE).

ROYAL OCEANO, pp. 1-180, with plans 85.00.

SMALLER EDITION, pp. 762. 35.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HONGKONG, VICTORIA, &c.

VICTORIA. VICTORIA.

Do. Ladies' Directory.

Do. Military Forces.

Do. Chinese Hongkong (Hoigo).

MACAO.

CHINA.

Pakhoi.

Hoikow.

Whampoa.

Canton.

Swatow.

Amoy.

Takao.

Tsinwan.

Tamsui.

Kolung.

Foochow.

Wen-chow.

Shantung.

Shensi.

Chinkiang.

Wuhu.

Kukkiang.

Hankow.

Iohang.

Chungking.

Tsinfeo.

Tsinfei.

Peking.

Port Arthur.

Newchwang.

COREA.

Soul.

Jen-chuan.

Fusan.

Kuennan.

PORT HAMILTON.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.

SHIPPIING.—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Messer. Marriages.

H. C. & M. S. B. Co.

India China S. N. Co.

Miscellaneous Coast

China Mer. S. N. Co.

Steamers.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains

TWELVE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED, AND

EIGHTY-SIX BORNONERS.

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest

order, the initials as well as the surnames

being alphabetical.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been mostly

engraved in a superior style and brought up

to date. They now consist of

PICTURES OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

PLAN OF YUNGKANG CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YUNNAN.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sun

rise and Sunset, Map of Astrometer and

Dial, Map of the Solar Eclipse, Festivals, &c.

A full Chronology and Tables of Events, the

advent of Foreigners to China, &c.

A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &c.

observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees,

Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.

The Hongkong Post Guide for 1886.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcels

Post from London and Hongkong.

Statutes of Commerce and Trade adopted by

the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong,

and Shanghai.

Hongkong Chair, Jui-kiak, and Boat Hire.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hong-

kong STAMP DUTIES, also tables of

COURT FEES not elsewhere published.

THE APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES.

of closely related subjects, and references to

constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with the

Countries embraced within the scope of the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many

to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842.

United States, 1843.

China, 1843.

France, Tian-tsin, 1858.

Convention, 1850.

Tientsin, 1855.

United States, Tian-tsin, 1868.

Additional, 1869.

Peking, 1860.

German, 1861.

Pekin, 1861.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842.

United States, 1843.

China, 1843.

France, Tian-tsin, 1858.

Convention, 1860.

Tientsin, 1855.

United States, Tian-tsin, 1868.

Additional, 1869.

Peking, 1860.

Germany, 1861.

Pekin, 1861.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842.

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Convention, 1860.

Tientsin, 1855.

United States, Tian-tsin, 1868.

Additional, 1869.

Peking, 1860.

Germany, 1861.

Pekin, 1861.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

Great Britain, 1861.

China, 1861.

France, 1861.

Treaties with Annam.

Treaties with Siam.

Treaties with Cambodia.

Treaties with Siam.

Treaties with Annam.

weeks, and in default of doing so he was sent to goal for a week.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Chen Hu and Ho Tei Ying's chair coaches were charged with being abroad without lights or passes on the 12th inst., and with assaulting a constable.

They were convicted of the assault, and fined \$10, in default of paying which they were sent to goal for six weeks.

ROGUES AND VAGABONS.

John Smith, a bootmaker, and William O'Neill and Henry Piggott, members of the William Smith gang, were charged with drunkenness, and with being abroad without passes on the 12th inst., and with assaulting a constable.

Smith came to the Central Station in an intoxicated condition and said he was very hungry. The other two were picked up in the streets. Smith had been convicted four times previously, and the other two once each, and all were loafers, with no place of abode or visible means of subsistence.

In default of paying fines of \$2 each they were sent to goal for three weeks.

CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

12th January.

The new Chinese Minister to the United States, His Excellency Chang Shan-ya, who arrived here on the 8th instant, is making a brief stay in this port before setting out for Washington, for which he will leave about China New Year. He is living in the Old City. Chang is a native of Foshan, and has come here on a visit to his friends before setting sail for the scene of his future diplomatic labours.

His Excellency the Viceroy is reported to have improved in health somewhat of late, but he is far from strong, and was never robust.

A skiff stop in the Western Suburb was attacked the other day by a band of robbers who succeeded in carrying off property to the value of about \$4,000, with which they escaped. A reward of \$500 was offered for the arrest of any or as many of the robbers as can be captured, but has been offered. These raids are of frequent occurrence. They are carefully planned, and are only carried out when success is certain. There are no police properly so called in the City of Fuan, and the sudden appearance of a band of armed men round a shop generally paralyzes all resistance, and a raid is rapidly executed before an alarm can be given.

A fire occurred on the 9th inst. near the East Gate. A bamboo-way stop in some way got ignited and the inflammable nature of the stock led to its speedy destruction. The inmates escaped unharmed and the fire fortunately did not spread to the adjoining buildings.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A simple receipt is given in *L'Illustration* for making luminous paper. The composition consists of forty parts ordinary paper pulp, ten parts water, ten parts phosphorescent powder, one part galatine, and one part bichromate of potassa. The phosphorescent powder is composed of sulphides of calcium, barium, and strontium, well ground, and mixed together. The bichromate of potassa acting on the galatine renders the paper transparent, which is manufactured in the ordinary way, impermeable.

Of all the vast heritage of Spain the one thing which she certainly has left to her is her picturesqueness. As we read the report of King Alphonse's funeral we are back in the days of the Moors. At the end of the service, we are told, "the processional slowly wound up the hill to the monastery. When the funeral car reached the principal door it was closed. The Lord Chamberlain knocked for admittance. A voice inside asked, 'Who wishes to enter?' The answer given was 'Alphonse XII.' The doors were then thrown open. . . . No one descended to the vault except the Prior, the Minister of Graces and Justice, and the Lord Chamberlain. The coffin was placed on a bier in a magnificently decorated room, where the King of Spain lies in his marble tomb all alone. The Lord Chamberlain unlocked the coffin, which was covered with cloth of gold, raised the glass covering from the King's face, then, after requesting perfect silence, knelt down and bowed three times in the dead Monarch's ear, 'Senor Señor,' he then rose saying, 'Hasta la vista.' 'Hasta la vista.' His voice did not answer. Then it is true the King is dead." He locked the coffin, handed the keys to the Prior, and taking up his wand of office, broke it in his hand, and flung the pieces at the foot of the table." What perfection of *mises en scène*! In what other country of the modern world is such a function possible? The Vatican itself is comparatively prosaic, and even grotesque. In its ceremonial, as for our English coronations, even the solemnities are much more pup-poses compared with this magnificently mounted drama.

Undoubtedly the foremost man in the House of Lords is the Marquis of Salisbury. A debater of great power, an orator of singular felicity, he has in undoubted measure that strong individuality which is the sign of a statesman, or a nation. He is always personally interesting, in the sense that Lord Beaconsfield was, and that Lord Randolph Churchill is a peculiar quality leading alike in Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville. When other statesmen rise, people know, within certain bounds, pretty much what they will say or do. When Lord Salisbury presents himself at the table of the House of Lords there is nothing about him which suggests that he is anything but a stately, stately man. His exterior is stately, and rarely makes his speeches. Having something to say he says it in the fewest possible words, and resumes his seat with alacrity. When addressing the House he has a way of leaning over the table and chattering in a conversational tone, as if depicting the idea that he was making a speech. Life is the short for indulgence in set oration, and it was having a saying to say let me have a saying, and it will be added to the rest. Lord Salisbury does not make use of copious notes even when delivering his most important speeches. But the barbed phrases that drop carelessly from his lips are evidently well studied and laboriously prepared. In Lord Granville the Marquis often finds a foeman worthy of his steel. Lord Granville's manner is the direct opposite to that of his political adversary. Lord Granville is a polite, diplomatic, and amiable man, with a frank, frank, frank, frank face and softly inflected voice, managed to say some things which for bitterness cannot be excelled by the Marquis of Salisbury. There are possibly to-day few intangible traits of a higher character than to be present at a controversy in the House of Lords between the two leaders.—*English Illustrated Magazine*.

The New Japanese Village at Kensington was opened to the public on the 2nd inst. Double the size of its predecessor, containing no fewer than seven streets, comprising shops for the manufacture of every known and some unknown objects, peopled by some hundred natives of Japan, and situated in the heart of the Biting Sun, to prove even a greater success than was the original village destroyed by fire last May. The fact that all this has been accomplished in so short a time is the more remarkable, since it is entirely due to the energies of Mr. Thunckner Behrens, who literally began the preparations for the new village before the sides of the old were well out. The new village is to be a permanent abode of the sons of the Biting Sun, to bring them to this country, and to utilize them in the effectiveman who has been sent to Humphrey's Hall, a task of considerable dimensions, and reflects great credit on the managing director, to whose exertions the completion of these arrangements is due. The new "Shebays," or theatre, a distinct annex from the village itself, is a very prominent feature in the attraction of the village. It is here that the annual theatrical entertainments, previously given in a portion of the exhibition itself, will take place, and when we mention that the audience will seat 1,500 people, it will be seen that it is no longer necessary to squeeze in a crowd in order to obtain a view of the daily performances. Considerable effect is lent to the scene by the construction of an extremely pretty, rustic, Japanese bridge. The shapes are all much larger than before, and the avenues considerably wider. The village presented a most picturesque appearance, much added to by the effectively placed scenery in the background giving an air of realism to the whole. The new hall is to all intents and purposes fireproof, and is provided with four entrances.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 13th January.

OPTUM.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New) \$550 per picul, allow. of 1
" " " " " 100 lbs. " 100 lbs. of 2
Malwa (Old) \$550 per picul, allow. of 1
" " " " " 100 lbs. " 100 lbs. of 2
Panna (New) \$550 to 555 per picul, allow.
Banaras (New) 5584 to 5432
Banaras (Old) 520 nom.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/31
Bank Bills, on demand 3/32
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/32
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/44
Documentation Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/44
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/35
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 31
Croiss. 60 days' sight 32
ON PARIS.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22/3
Bank, on demand 22/4
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22/3
Bank, on demand 22/4
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 723
Private, 30 days' sight 734

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—178 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$50 per share.
China Life Assurance Company's Shares—\$64 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 900 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$170 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 14 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$350 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$78 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—70 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$84 premium, sellers.
Canton Steamship Navigation Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$43 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$120 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$155 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent premium.
Lunox Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$79 per share.
Hongkong—1st Company's Shares—\$165 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$10 per share.
Peras, the Mining and Smelting Company—\$50 per share.
Fujon and Shandie Dina Samatsu Mining Company, Limited—\$83.
Soholong Tin Mining Company—\$5 per share.
Pak Sung Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share.
Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—\$10 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Fawcett & Co's Register.)
January 14th.

Thermometer—0° F.	0
Thermometer—10° F.	63
Thermometer—20° F.	63
Thermometer—30° F.	51
Thermometer—40° F.	31
Thermometer—50° F.	24
Thermometer—60° F.	11
Thermometer—70° F.	11
Thermometer—80° F.	10
Thermometer—90° F.	10
Thermometer—100° F.	10
Thermometer—110° F.	10
Thermometer—120° F.	10
Thermometer—130° F.	10
Thermometer—140° F.	10
Thermometer—150° F.	10
Thermometer—160° F.	10
Thermometer—170° F.	10
Thermometer—180° F.	10
Thermometer—190° F.	10
Thermometer—200° F.	10
Thermometer—210° F.	10
Thermometer—220° F.	10
Thermometer—230° F.	10
Thermometer—240° F.	10
Thermometer—250° F.	10
Thermometer—260° F.	10
Thermometer—270° F.	10
Thermometer—280° F.	10
Thermometer—290° F.	10
Thermometer—300° F.	10
Thermometer—310° F.	10
Thermometer—320° F.	10
Thermometer—330° F.	10
Thermometer—340° F.	10
Thermometer—350° F.	10
Thermometer—360° F.	10
Thermometer—370° F.	10
Thermometer—380° F.	10
Thermometer—390° F.	10
Thermometer—400° F.	10
Thermometer—410° F.	10
Thermometer—420° F.	10
Thermometer—430° F.	10
Thermometer—440° F.	10
Thermometer—450° F.	10
Thermometer—460° F.	10
Thermometer—470° F.	10
Thermometer—480° F.	10
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Thermometer—620° F.	10
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Thermometer—640° F.	10
Thermometer—650° F.	10
Thermometer—660° F.	10
Thermometer—670° F.	10
Thermometer—680° F.	10
Thermometer—690° F.	10
Thermometer—700° F.	10
Thermometer—710° F.	10
Thermometer—720° F.	10
Thermometer—730° F.	10
Thermometer—740° F.	10
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Thermometer—760° F.	10
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Thermometer—980° F.	10
Thermometer—990° F.	10
Thermometer—1000° F.	10
Thermometer—1010° F.	10
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Thermometer—1460° F.	10
Thermometer—1470° F.	10
Thermometer—1480° F.	10
Thermometer—1490° F.	10
Thermometer—1500° F.	10
Thermometer—1510° F.	10
Thermometer—1520° F.	10
Thermometer—1530° F.	10
Thermometer—1540° F.</	

EXTRACT.

TWO LITTLE SONGS.

"WE DON'T ADVENTURE,
There is a land of bitter tears and wailing."
A land most like that where one Duke known,
Where wan-faced Nioh with dark robes tramping,
In sad procession moves, bows bound with red,
It is a land peopled by wailing mortals—

Compared with that the Virgin fire were wise
And it is well above its gloomy portals."

"We did not think it paid to advertise."

"IT IS NO—"

There is a land that flows with milk and honey—

Not the comeldest nor yet the sorriest land—
Each dweller bears a grapple-mark with money,
Bands, amulets, stocks, and various other gains,
Happy are those, at high tide, the fishers—

Not far from down the haughty in their eyes,
For better luck they have no sort of wishes—

The fish is theirs—they learned to advertise.

—*Printing Trade Journal.*

AN ADVENTURE WITH OPIUM-SMUGGLES.

One hot evening in the spring of the year 1885—I was sitting in the verandah of my house at Hongkong, enjoying the view over the harbour as displayed by the lights of countless ships, junks, and boats, when my "boy" came to tell me that "one piece boatman had got down side wanted to port his boat." We were, however, so near that an excited cruiser man sprang from the bow of the cruiser, hoping to reach our deck; and he would have done so had not A-chung thrust out a spear and caught the invader on the point of it. Just at that moment a shot from one of our men laid the steersman of the cruiser prostrate, and as he let go the rudder, round flew the helm and up went the junk's head into the wind. The grapplers did all they could to drag us round with them; but the hooks only tore the taffrail away, and they had the mortification of seeing us shoot ahead in the direction of the bay. The shock thus given to the cruiser enabled us to get well in advance of her, and it only remained for me to keep the lead. A-chung watched the cruiser "narrowly" as she recovered her course, and ordered out the sweeps. These answered well and widened the distance between the vessels.

At last, about 5.30, we neared our port, and A-chung looked anxiously about the rocks and broadway for signs of his friends, but not a soul was to be seen. With perfect coolness, however, he gave his orders for landing. Down came the sails, in came the sweeps, while at the same moment, as the vessel grounded on the sandy bottom, ten or twelve of the crew sprang over the side with bare fall of gunny-balls. The cruiser was a much larger vessel, was obliged to drop anchor some little distance astern of us, and her fire soon threatened to be serious. The landing-parties attracted the principal attention of the marksmen, and one or two of the snipers fell. Covering by the fusilade, the excise men lowered a boat, with the evident intention of landing, when some shots from the brushwood above the dock whetted to see the number of smugglers on board. Some were grinning under the guns, some were waving full-length on the deck. Their appearance was decidedly against them. They wore the low brows, broad jaws, and realities eyes, common to the criminal classes everywhere. Their jackets were loosely thrown over their naked shoulders, so that they might be cast off at a moment's notice, while within were arranged papers, grapping-tools, and match-boxes, in numbers suggesting that there were arms for every man on board.

Almost as soon as the boat was cast astern we were sounding along at the rate of about nine knots an hour. "Keep her head one division to the north of east," A-chung said to the steersman, and then turning to me he added, "I don't know what we should do without you, and your own passes, to use to the Customs. Before I got this bimble I had to anchor at night, and so was no better off than most of the revenue junks. Now, I don't care much for any 'but' the steamer, and we shall not see any of them to-night."

He then proceeded to inform me that he had been at this work, man and boy, nearly all his life, but had only just begun business on his own account. "He had on board twenty punds of opium, and if all went right, hoped to 'make' fifty taels (about \$17) per picul. Out of that he would have to pay for the clerks in the Customs office, and so on for the clerks in the Customs office at Kowloon; from whence I returned to Hongkong before anyone had much wondered at my absence."—*St. James's Gazette.*

We were now within a few hundred yards of the point which it was our object to round, and even A-chung showed signs of anxiety. As matters stood, we were rapidly approaching the disabled junk, which now lay tossing up and down on our starboard bow. But she did not remain long helpless. In an amazingly short space of time the mainmast was again hoisted, and a sharp fire opened from the small-arm men. The aim was not good, but within the next few seconds two of our men fell badly wounded. As there was no one else sufficiently disengaged to look after them, I carried them into the cabin, and, having made them as comfortable as circumstances permitted, returned to the deck. There the scene was one of the wildest confusion. The cruiser was within fifty yards of the junk, and holding a course that would just bring her athwart our bows. The smugglers were keeping up a tremendous fire, which, added to the shouting and gong-beating, made a deafening noise.

As the cruiser approached, the excise men bowed themselves above the taffrail, armed with grapping-tools ready to fasten on to our junk. Meanwhile A-chung had sent out two men with hand-grenades—known as "stink-bombs"—to the mast-heads. The decisive moment had now arrived.

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TO BE LET.

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NO. 31, BEIJIN TERRACE—Corner of Beijin Street and Caine Road. Possession 1st February next.

No. 1, ALBANY—SIX ROOMS, OFFICES, and GARDEN, Gas and Water laid on. Possession 1st February next.

OFFICES and ROOMS in QUAN'S ROAD.

GODOWN on Water Side of FLETCHERS BUILDING.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1885.

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1886.

TO LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1886.

TO LET.

STOWFORD, BONHAM ROAD.

Apply to

C. LEVENS.

45 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1886.

TO LET.

OFFICES AND CHAMBERS, No. 7, Queen's Road, lately occupied by

MOSSES, JARDINE, MATHEISON & CO.